THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, June 12, 1812. No. 1339.

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mayaville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

SALE

OF THE WHOLE STOCK,

Real and Personal,

BELONGING TO

The Pennsylvania Population Company.

THIS Company having, according to their articles of association, resolved to dissolve the concern, and to sell, at public auction, all the property of the company of whatever kind, to the highest bidder:—The board of managers in pursuance of such resolution, and the trust confided in them do give the following notice, in regard to said premises.

I. That the real property to be sold, lies in the counties of Mercer, Beaver, Crawford, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, located in tracts of about four hundred acres each, whereof some remain to be sold entire, and others less than the whole, in consequence of sales made of part of the same.

II. The personalities belonging to the company, consist in bonds, and other securities for debts, due to the company—and in contracts for the purchase of tracts or parts of tracts of land under the company, and in other engagements, etc.

It is proposed to sell all the said lands, debts, contracts, rights, and credits, of the company, without reserve, at the time, and on the conditions following—viz.

1st. The sales to commence at the Merchants Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 29th day of June next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to continue by adjournment, if necessary, until the whole stock is disposed of.

2nd. The lands to be sold in tracts as surveyed; but where any part of a tract has been sold, and a deed made, the residue only of such tract will be sold. And where any part of a tract has been sold or agreed for, and no deed made, the whole of such tract will be sold and conveyed to the purchaser, subject, however, to the contract. And the said contracts or agreements are to be assigned to the said purchaser, so as to transfer to him, all the rights of the company, to the monies unpaid thereon, and all other the rights of company, under or upon such contracts, or agreements—the said purchaser and his assigns, however, to be liable to make conveyances and to do and perform, whatsoever the company would be bound to do under said contracts or agreements, on their parts, had the said tracts of land and contracts, not been sold and assigned: and this is to be inserted as a condition in the deeds to be made on purchases under the present sales.

3d. The said tracts and parts of tracts, and the contracts and agreements, concerning them, to be sold, will be classed, and put up for sale in quantities of about twelve tracts, or five thousand acres, in a lot. Stockholders as well as others may become purchasers, and any person requesting it, at the time of sale, may have any lesser quantity put up, not being under one entire tract. The debts other than contracts for land shall be sold in convenient allotments, of which a catalogue will be exhibited.

4th. Every purchaser, whether stock holder or other person, is to pay one-fourth of the purchase money at the execution of the deed, and the residue by equal installments, in six and nine months, secured to the satisfaction of the managers.

5th. The board of managers have opened an office for the transaction of all business connected with these sales at NO. 30, SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA; and on and after the 10th day of July next, their agent will attend thereat between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock each day, Sunday excepted, prepared to deliver to purchasers, the proper deeds, conveyances and assignments, and to receive from them their payment and securities aforesaid, and the said respective purchasers are to repair to said office, without further notice, between the said tenth and twentieth days of July, for the purpose of receiving said conveyances and assignments and paying said purchase monies, and executing the securities aforesaid, and in case of failure so to do, or non-compliance in any particular of these conditions, the lands, contracts, debts, etc. so by them respectively purchased, shall be resold at their proper risk, cost and damages, on the 25th day of the same month of July, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House aforesaid.

6th. All purchases are to be made at the risk of the purchasers, in regard either to quantity, description, quality, title, sums due, or otherwise; this condition being requisite on account of the agents of the company acting only in that capacity, and with no authority to sell but such right and interest as the company have in the premises.

7th. Yet for the information and satisfaction of all persons desirous to become purchasers, the title papers, books, securities, contracts, etc. of the company, respecting the stock to be sold and assigned as aforesaid, will be ready for inspection at the office and within the hours aforesaid, at all times hereafter until the day of sale; and also as accurate a catalogue of the particular tracts and parcels of land, debts, contracts and credits of the company exhibited at the said office as can be made out by the agents of the board; and on request every information given by them in their power to communicate, under this express reservation, however, that no mistakes or errors in any such representations, catalogue, title-papers, books or documents are in any respect to invalidate purchases, or make the company or their agents liable.

8th. For the purpose of authenticating the sales, and purchases to be made at the auction aforesaid, the auctioneer shall be considered the agent for both parties, and his putting down the name of the purchaser and the property bid off shall bind both parties, and every purchaser is to be considered as bound by these conditions as if he had subscribed the same.

All persons having adverse claims of any kind or nature soever, to or upon any of the tracts of land to be sold, are hereby requested to make them known, at the time of sale, that purchasers may be apprised thereof.

JAMES GIBSON,
President,
WM. GRIFFITH,
HENRY DRINKER,
WM. CRAMOND,
THOS. ASTLEY,
J. B. WALLACE,
Managers, &c.

April 6. 4t.

The rein of terror approaching——In a debate on the 6th inst. in the house of representatives of the United States, on a memorial signed by near 800 citizens of Albany, remonstrating against the embargo, in the course of which, a broad view was taken of the political situation of the country, Mr. Johnston, (we believe he is from Kentucky,) in reply to some remarks that had fallen from Mr. Randolph, expressed himself as follows:

"Mr. Johnston said, as to the loan, taking into consideration the torified opposition to it throughout the United States, it had fully answered the expectation of its friends. The time might come, and he *Hoped* to Heaven it *Would Come* when those who had opposed that *loan* would have to be more *Silent*."

This Mr. Johnston may be a very honest sort of a man for what we know; but really if he is an honest Republican, he has rather a suspicious way of making himself known as such. Such sentiments may do very well in Virginia and in Kentucky, where the slave is made to pay the most obsequious respect to the very intimation of a wish from his master,—but he grossly mistakes the sentiments and feelings of the northern population of these states, when he calculates to bit and bridle them as are the exiles from Africa in the southern states. The people of the middle and northern states, know something about the fatigue and toil attending the acquirement of property—and nothing but the strong arm of DESPOTIC POWER, can ever wrest from them without their consent, the use of that property,—or deter them from an undisguised expression of their opinion, upon the mad and wicked measures of an administration, whose sole object appears to be the prostration of every civil and constitutional privilege. Does Mr. Johnston expect that the merchant will loan his money to an administration distinguished only for its implacable hatred to commerce, which is the source of his wealth? or, that the farmer and mechanic will encourage loans to an administration, in support of a war which they are convinced has neither the honor nor the interests of the nation for its object? The Johnstons in Congress may scowl and leer, they may even threaten us with the tragic fate of poor Palm, and yet fail of their object to intimidate.—Long before the strong arm of power shall force the citizens of these states to stifle the expression of their sentiments upon the great questions of national polity, we hope to cease to exist; but should it be otherwise ordered, we hope to see no one shrinking from the performance of the duty which his situation may impose upon him. Legislators like this Johnston are to be pitied as well as despised.

Hudson Whig.

THE HORNET—When the heart is full the tongue will speak, and thus it becomes impossible for men of all parties to conceal their joy at the arrival of this vessel, as is believed without any treaty with France. The Washingtonians rejoice because in an "entangling alliance" with that nation, they would expect to see the ruin of the country; and the Democrats are not less delighted as it affords their administration an opportunity of untwisting the Corde Napoleon, which like the serpents round Laocoon and his children, has entwined the Government and the People. Our salvation can be formed only in that contempt of Bonaparte for our country, which prevents him from sending to Washington a cargo even of *promises*, though this commodity has been always received from France free of duty, and (if submission to his commands could be an object with him) has yielded him a most ample remittance.

We trust the Hornet may be free from all cargo of this description, and that unlike Pandora's box, she has *no hope* among her ballast. It will be most grateful to us also to realize, what we learn from good authority is probable—That Mr. Barlow's detention of this vessel in a state of ignominious waiting for answers to his supplications was against his express instructions.—Most gladly shall we blot from the book of memory any of the items of partiality, which are entered to the *debit* of administration.—And happy shall we be to hail the hour, when government true to itself and the people of its charge, are satisfied of the perfidy and prevarication of France, shall, in the spirit of real amity, set about the work of reconciliation, with the only nation which, except our own, (as Mr. Monroe has acknowledged) deserves the name of "a free people." But we tremble under the influence of our habitual opinions. If they are habitual prejudices, they are so because Government has condescended to explain away the grounds of them. We do fear, that the public irritation against Britain is considered as the natural element of party power, and that in the preservation of this, there is a charm which exceeds, in the estimation of some, the advantages of public prosperity and national happiness, which could not fail to result from a good understanding with that nation.—*Bos. Cen.*

TO THE HON. JAS. MONROE, Esq
SECRETARY of STATE.

Sir,—Since Junius made the Cabinet of St. James tremble, even in its ministerial conclave, and call to its assistance the best genius of the day to overwhelm with a flood of talent and sophistry a bold spirit who dared to call false patriotism by the right name, and to trace iniquitious or misjudged procedure to the sources whence it issued; since Junius wrote, and Grafton, Bedford, North, Bute,—nay, the crown itself were abashed by his intrepidity, the teeming press has delivered to the people of the U States as well as in England, innumerable productions, ministerial and anti-ministerial, independant moderate & furious of every other shadow of the political phantasmagoria. Yet one more must be added to the voluminous catalogue of essayists; and although I fear that any effort is for the present useless, the feeling which impels to the elevation of one voice in opposition to wrong, shall be obeyed, though it be but, "a voice crying in the wilderness."

You could not have been unaware, sir, that on your accession to the cabinet, great expectations are entertained from your known good sense, and from the integrity attributed to you. It was considered that the firmness of character you were thought to posses, would have fixed the vibrating disposition of one who has no correct determination and given courage and stability where they are so deplorably wanting: it was expected that your judgement would have pointed out to you the inconvenience of a prediliction for any foreign government; it was thought the observations, which you, in common with all men of understanding, were supposed to have made upon the revolution, and the subsequent progress of tyranny would have convinced you that France was the last country, for which a partiality should be suffered for a moment to infect a republic; & it was expected that your integrity would have prompted you to despise the contemptable adhesion to office, which so completely disgraced the members of the administration to which you are now assimilated, it was expected that you would introduce to the presidential palace what has long been unknown there, the true love of your native land; and an adoption of measures best calculated to promote her interests; to suppose you ignorant that those now adopted and the plan in consequence persued, are deleterous in the highest degree would be to impeach your mind.—It was expected that rather than coincide with the illiberality and wickedness of those with whom you are associated, you would retire—that instead of condescending to be the tool of President Madison, you would chuse to be the first man in Virginia. Thus high were the expectations of you raised, and consequently your appointment to the most important department of the general government, was hailed by very many as the dawn of reformation in the politics of the present administration. But woefully have those expectations been disappointed; a coward policy was the order of the day when you came into office, and it has been studiously adhered to, without your making any exertion to change it—When I speak of a cowardly system, I do not mean to attribute the common news-paper cant of deficiency or personal courage, to the men in power, but I call that cowardly policy, which dictates so close an adherance to popularity, as to prevent the adoption of any measures, how salutary soever to the country, which may in the least affect the devisers in the opinion of their party. This, sir, you must acknowledge to be at once cowardly & despicable; and I assert that no one instance can be produced since the commencement of the self-named *democratic* regime, wherein an asprit du corps has not been a consideration prior to the public interest. Can this assertion be refuted by the old embargo? Certainly not; it operated most severely where Federalism was most predominant——Or the Non-intercourse laws?—The same answer applies to both: New England owns so immense proportion of the mercantile capital, that any restriction on commerce operates on that part of the union as much as on the whole remainder.—This spirit is conspicious in all our transactions; and no stronger proof can be aduced of the culpable manner in which public utility is sacrificed to private corruption, than the extreme aversion with which a proposal for taxes are received. You your party I mean, prefer intailing an inevitable curse—a memento mori to economy prosperity and peace, on posterity, to encountering the hazard to which every man who does his duty, is liable of incurring the momentary displeasure of the people, for the promoting of their permanent happiness. But you are not the officer so much responsible for financial mismanagement,——therefore more on this topic hereafter.

As the principal of the diplomatic corps, I must now address you: for that department, the ranks of democracy cannot produce one who has had more experience than yourself—and the more culpable is your neglect to repair the wretched condition of our foreign affairs. *You*, sir, are culpable, because had the president refused to sanction the proper advances towards an accommodation with the belligerents, or either of them, it was beneath the character of a gentleman to have coalesced with him or his faction.—You owe it to yourself, as well as to your country, to correct the evils of the cabinet wheresoever you find them; or if incorrigible, to retire from it——Such a sense of honor would redound more to your credit than your style of secretary of state, and the people would not show themselves ungrateful to one who manifested a greater regard for the good of his country than to the spirit of party. Can these considerations be never present to you? Did they not occur, when you suffered your name to appear in countenance of so ridiculous a communication as that of Henry's plot? And where, let me further ask, is your observation of the national character of Great Britain—while you countenance the still more ridiculous noise——"The reports and rumours of wars," which you and your brethren are so studiously circulating? Can you believe that the flag, which has floated in spite of the world's artillery, and the demons of the storm will be lowered for breath—empty words—or to *gun-boats?* Are your manifestoes ready? Is the budget from the treasury prepared—are your arsenals filled, or your troops levied? When they are, then talk; but until they are, for heaven's sake let us not hear our secretaries and their secretaries, "talking of guns and wounds like a waiting woman"—But it is not your purpose; you now are feeling the national pulse, nor will you take effectual means to enforce respect for our rights, and our eagles, until you find that your popularity will be perfectly safe; then I believe your partiality, so systematically adhered to, for the *immaculate* emperor, will break out: the flame lighted by it will not be extinguished but by torrents of blood; and when the best in the land is spilt, the time will come for the disclosure of designs, which I much fear are now—and God grant they forever may be—darkly hidden in obscurity.

In your department I must notice a neglect almost unpardonable; it is the want of information from abroad: you appear to depend entirely upon the ministerial dispatches, not recollecting that every thing around them is manœuvred to deceive, and that the policy of the courts they are near, is studiously concealed from them. You have procured secret service money enough to be appropriated, to ensure the best information from every country with which we are in any manner connected, if money were the best expedient for obtaining it; and yet you seem to have no further knowledge of the transactions, powers, negotiations, or intentions, in Europe than what the official newspapers would give: and without other more authentic information, it is impossible—but that a government should be, as ours is—badly conducted. The money you asked for purposes of this nature, has been most nefariously disbursed—Fifty thousand dollars, out of an hundred, given to the executive disposal, in the present session of congress, have been wasted upon a most contemptible *secret*, which a mere tyro in politics would have cross-questioned out of the knave from whom you bought it. How much has been spent in corrupting the inhabitants of Florida, none but yourselves can tell, nor

can any other inform the people how much Amelia Island has cost, or how many in Canada are now in your pay. In truth, you seemed to have considered the sums intended to assist the executive in the discharge of official duty, as given to him in his private capacity, and to assist you all in acquiring partizans—in contaminating the public morals with the contagion of party spirit.

I do not absolutely charge to *you* the absurd conduct of the public weal; I do not *know* that you were apprized that Henry's letters to gov. Craig are spurious, nor do I assert that you advised the president to persist in declaring the French decrees repealed, but I assert that you have sanctioned the unfounded dictum, by not protesting against the first magistrate of a mighty nation disgracing himself and staking the honor of the government upon an *untruth*.

To conclude, I do not so much blame you for what you have done, as what you have not done. But however your official clouds may be overshadowed by the night of presidential iniquity, for one thing you are yourself inexcusable. You have suffered papers of the highest national importance to be detained from the national councils, and have permitted correspondences of a conciliating nature from the English envoy, to lie in your bureau, while every member of the cabinet does all in his power to foment the discord unhappily subsisting between us and the only barrier to French usurpation and enormity.

In short, although I may say with Lear, "I tax not you——But yet I call you servile ministers"——The people cannot entirely acquit you as principal in the enormous crime of misgovernment, nor can

CODRUS.

Philadelphia, 2d May.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

The Marengo privateer.—This vessel of notoriety has been completely refitted at the *neutral* port of New-London, and is nearly, if not quite, ready to proceed on another cruise.—The crew she brought into port (saving eight or ten) were sent to New-York, in a New-London packet, and landed at West-Chester; and report says, each sailor's share of prize money was 700 dollars. It is presumed the crew for her next cruise will be returned in the same way, by the agent or agents at New-York.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) *May* 18.—Captain White, who arrived here on Saturday morning, from St. Mary's which he left on Wednesday last states, that the commander of Gun Boat, No. 10, had informed him, that a few days before, the house of a Mr. Dill, one of the Patriots near St Johns, had been attacked by a party of four Spaniards, for the purpose of obtaining provisions There were two other Patriots in the house with Mr. Dill, who remained to guard the door, while he proceeded up stairs, and from a window succeeded in killing three of the assailants, but unfortunately lost his own life, by a shot from the surviving Spaniard, who immediately made off.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York.—"Sir James Jay came passenger in the Hornet. He is a democrat, but quite disgusted with France He says that an Algerine has a better chance of attention in France than an American—in short, Americans are there treated with the utmost contempt."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Nomination at the capitol in Albany (the seat of government of the state of NEW-YORK) on Friday evening, the 29th May.

The whole number of republicans in the Legislature, are

In Senate	26
In Assembly	69—95
Absent, Messers Lewis and Sandford, officers of the general government.	2
Messers Coe and Livingston, from indisposition	2
	91

On the resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the U. States 87

And on the resolution to support the Hon. De Witt Clinton, for President the votes was unanimous

General James W. Wilkin, senator for the middle district, was unanimous ly elected chairman and the Hon. Alexander Sheldon, speaker of the house of assembly, was by the same unanimity selected as secretary.

A committee of one from each congressional district, (17) was appointed to promote the election of the candidate nominated at the capitol.

After the meeting adjourned, the general committee waited upon Mr. Clinton, and informed him through their chairman. Gen. Wilkin that the republican members of the legislature had unanimously nominated him for the Presidency of the U. States for the ensuing four years, to commence on the 4th of March next: to which Mr. Clinton replied. That he sensibly felt and duly appreciated so distinguished a proof of their confidene.

NEW HAMPSHIHE ELECTION—— From the appearance of the Senators chosen, and of those who are candidates we have well founded hopes that this important branch of government will be federal, and from the rapid changes making in our state, as well as the restoration of our citizens to the correct and sound principles of Washington, we do not believe that the independent state of New Hampshire will be reduced to the humilation of acknowledging William Plumer for our governor.

P. Oracle.

The Rev. WM WHITE, of the county of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the president of the U. S. and approved by the senate, commissioner of loans for the Pennsylvania district, in the room of Blair M'Clenachan, esq, deceased. *Nat. Intel.*

Massachusetts Le islature.—The Legislature of Massachusetts met at Boston on Wednesday last. In the assembly 716 members present. Hon. Timothy Bigelow was chosen Speaker, 423 votes being in his favor. Benjamin Pollard, Esquire, Clerk, having 425. In the Senate the Hon. Samuel Dana had 25 votes for President, and was chosen; Marcus Morton, Esq. had the same number of votes and was chosen Secretary.

On Thursday the report of the joint committee appointed to assort and count the votes for governor, etc. was read in the Senate and accepted. The report stands,

Votes for Strong,	52696
Votes for Gerry,	51337
Scattering,	134

Mr. Strong is therefore elected.

From Portugal—Captain Norton, of the Recompence, who arrived at N York on Saturday, in 36 days from Oporto, informs, that there had been no battle in the Peninsula since the capture of Badajoz. The French army had retired to the north of Spain.

A letter from Cadiz, dated April 1st, states, that thirty thousand barrels flour had arrived there a few days previous to that date, and had been purchased by the contractors for the army, for which seventeen dollars and a half per barrel, cash, had been paid. Rice had been purchased by the same contractors at eight dollars. This would be rich news for our farmers, millers, and merchants, were it not for one thing—we are embargoed!

Captain Crosby, who arrived at Boston on Monday last, brings advices from Cadiz to the 3d of April.

From the 12th March to that day, the French had fired daily at the city. Some days a great number of shells were thrown—but lately they had greatly decreased in number, and it was though the French were about to leave the opposite coast.—No damage of consequence was sustained either at Cadiz or among the shipping by the French bombs or balls. Only one person had been killed. Soult has but wasted his ammunition.

From the Boston Centinel, May 30.

Captain Mayo arrived here yesterday from Gottenburg, which he left the 24th April, informs, that it was confidently believed there that Russia had declared war against France. A letter by this arrival states, that the Swedish fleet had captured three French privateers.

Captain Mayo has favored us with a London paper (the Pilot) of April 27, and a Bristol paper of the 25th, which he obtained at sea, from the Richard and Margaret, Captain Sisson, from Bristol for Washington.

The President's message to Congress which accompanied the "Henry Plot" disclosures, is copied from a New York paper into the Pilot, with this simple remark. "*We are sure the information is untrue*"

The official account of the capture of Badajoz had reached England; and parliament had voted thanks to the Earl of Wellington, etc.

A flag of truce had sailed from Deal for Calais with an answer from the British government to the recent communication from the French government. The nature of which is not stated

The Catholic question had been decided in the House of Lords, in favor of the petitioners, by a majority of 72.

From the N. York Gazette, May 29.

Yesterday afternoon, the ship Arabella, captain Marshall, arrived here in 22 days from Plymouth England—and the Editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to captain M for London papers to the 22d ult. which are two days later than before received.

On the 21st ult. in the House of Commons, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, leave was given to bring in a bill to stop the distillation of grain in Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity.

The papers being filled with debates in parliament on the subject of the renewal of the East India Company's charter, afford only the following articles:

LONDON, *April* 22, 1812.—We are glad to state, that it appears by letters received yesterday from Chester, Manchester, Sheffield, Coventry, Birmingham, and other places, that every thing remains quiet in every one of those towns.

We have received French papers to the 16th inst. from which we have made a few extracts, but they contain nothing of interest or importance.

The scarcity of provisions in France rendered evident by a decree published in the Moniteur of the 27th ult. directing a gratuitous daily distribution of 2,000,000 of rations of soup, to be allotted amongst the different departments, in proportion to their several wants, and exclusive of the ordinary aid afforded to the indigent class, and for this purpose placing at the disposal of the prefects the sum of 22,500,000 francs.

This morning arrived two Anholt mails. We have extracted the following articles from the papers brought by them:

"*Gottenburg, April* 13.—"A treaty offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Emperors of Austria and France.

"The Swedish Consul General at Paris, Signeul, lately arrived at Stockholm, with proposals from the French Emperor, that Sweden should send 35,000 men to Germany, in consideration of which she was to have Finland, and a part of Russia, as far as the Ladago.—He remained only three days at Stockholm, The Princess Royal of Sweden is expected at Orebro,—— from Páris. If passports can be obtained.

"Seven Russia mails have arrived—It is reported the Emperor of Russia has left his capital for the army, with Generals Behigsen, Kutosow, and Artofeldt, besides a retinue of about 40 general officers.

"The Diet meets this day at Orebro."

Paris papers to the 17th inst. have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the affairs of the Peninsula, and the probability of Bonaparte's leaving Paris.

"*Paris, April* 16—The squadron which sailed from L'Orrent, under the orders of Rear Admiral Allemand, took and burnt, in its passage to Brest, 6 English ships."

"*Vienna, April* 4——The Austrian troops in Gallicia have been placed on the most complete footing, in consequence of an order from the Aulic Council of war."

From LISBON, April 18—(*via Boston.*) Extract of a dispatch from lord Wellington, to Don Forja, dated

"H. Q. Camp before Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

"On the 31st March we commenced a fire from the second parallel with 26 pieces of artillery, and battered in breach the face of Bastion on the S. E angle of the city, and the flank of one called Santia Maria by which the face was defended. The fire upon these points was attended with much great effect.

"The enemy made a sortie in the night of the 29th against Gen. Hamilton's division who invested the place on the right of the Guadiana; but they were repelled, opposed, and compelled to return with loss. We did not lose a man on the occasion.

"The movements of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham and sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire in the directions of Cordova, with the exceptions of a small corps of infantry and cavalry who remained in Zalamea de la Serena in front of Badalcazar,

"Marshal Soult has left his line in front of Cadiz, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops, belonging to him, excepting four thousand men It is said he will arrive in Seville on the 30th or 31st.

I have not received any news from Castile, since the 30th ult. A division of the army called to Portugal, and which had been stationed in the province of Avila, on the same day arrived at Guarkeferro, about two leagues from Ciudad Rodrigo; I suspect that Marshal Marmont, who was in Salamanca, is in march with other troops.

In the Portuguese papers Lord Wellington has the title of Marquis of Torres Vedras.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Ay the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Hannah, Capt. Dawson, in 34 days from Plymouth (Eng.) the London Courier of the 22d April is received, containing a state paper, signed by the Prince Regent, saying that the Orders in Council shall be revoked whenever proof is produced that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are revoked, and that all captures that have been made under the Orders after the date of such proof of the revocation of the French Decrees, shall be restored. So that if proof can be produced that the French Decrees were revoked at the time that the Duke of Bassano said they were, all captures that have been made by the British since then, are to be restored.

LONDON, April 22.

DECLARATION.

"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system not more hostile to the maratime rights and commercial interests of the British Empire, than inconsistent with the rights of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretentions which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injuries and violation of the French government made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of the Crown, his Majesty has endeavoured by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which his Majesty has at all times protested his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decree of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the Commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Order in Council of Nov. 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force but was confined in its operation to France and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied, and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, on which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations, which shall suffer their flag to be as it is termed in this new Code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which the blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile, that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war; and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested, and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken (en prevention d'etre pris) and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger."

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires that G. Britain, and all civilized nations—shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of the maratime war; that Great Britain in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederate, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of G. Britain are to be in effect prescribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations: and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render the commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or incorporate with her own dominions, all the states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and an abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude under the mask of municiple regulations, whatever is British from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles are adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht: as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been reviewed, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public laws of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highnes to demonstrate the injustice of such pretentions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alledged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America, and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British orders in council.

"His Royal Highness upon a review of all these circumstances, persuaded that so soon as the former declaration by the Government of France, of its unabated abherence to the principles & provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the government of the U States actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, that by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of G. Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship among them: and to give a decissive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, when ever the French decrees shall be actualy and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the prince regent has been this day placed, in the name & on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then & from thenceforth, the Orders in Council of the 7th day of January 1807 and the Orders in Council of the 26 day of April 1809 shall, without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thencefourth to be wholely and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although, antecedent to such repeal, such ships or vessels shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claim of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic acts of repeal by the French Government, shall without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject be at liberty to give in evidence in the high court of Admiralty or in any court of Vice Admiralty before which such ships or vessels or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudications, that such repeal by the French government had been by such authentic acts promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the same order in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgement of said court by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the Frensh decrees, of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's government at the time of such capture.

"His royal highness however deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practicably enforced or reviewed by the enemy, Great Britain will be obliged however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21.

LITERARY NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be shortly issued for publishing by subscription, a translation of

TURRETTINE'S

BODY OF DIVINITY,

From the original Latin,

By the Rev. DAVID GRAHAM.

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to give this an insertion

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1812.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *June* 12, 1812.

The bill for the relief of old General St. Clair, allowing him 4 or 500 dollars a year, during the few remaining days of his life, to render him in some degree comfortable, has been rejected in the House of Representatives of the United States, and by those men who are now clamourous for war. Is this encouragement for soldiers? to refuse this small pittance to one of the revolutionary heroes, who sacrificed his health and his property in the contest for our independence. Henry, the British spy, could be served to the tune of 50,000 dollars; but an old soldier, decrepid and worn out in fighting his country's battles, is left to beg his bread, or as some worthy democrat observed, "the townships make provision for their poor."

Marching Orders—Sixteen hundred men, lately detached from the militia of the state of New-York, have received orders to march to the frontiers—They are to rendezvous at Onondago. Our patriots may, therefore, look out for similar orders—and they will no doubt be much gratified at the pleasing prospect of being engaged in attacking Quebec, or fighting Tecumseh, the Prophet's brother.

Congress, during the present session, have made appropriations to the amount of 17,114 691 dollars.—Where is the money to come from?

The President has communicated to Congress, the despatches received by the Hornet. It will be recollected that the President some time since declared that in future he would take no more responsibility on himself, than his duty required, in this instance he has strictly conformed to it, as he does not express any opinion himself, but leaves it with Congress to form their own—from the papers submitted.—These papers consist of the instructions given to Mr Barlow on his going to France—sundry letters from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, detailing the substance of conversations, &c. with the French minister of Foreign relations—correspondence between the French Minister and Mr. Barlow, in which it is evident the Frenchman intended only to amuse him with promises of a treaty, and never intended any thing decisive should take place. This correspondence is lengthy, and at present of little importance to the people, we shall therefore not publish it; but to shew the situation in which our country stands with the Emperor Napoleon, we lay before our readers the three last letters of Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of state, immediately previous to the departure of the Hornet.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

Paris, March 15, 1812.

"I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke ot Bassano for the last 15 days though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was now finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with United States, till it should be completed. And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation, that he will have it in his power to keep his promise."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

Paris, March 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the Moniteur has come out with the Senatus Consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This despatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the Minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the United States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees.

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall put the question to rest. Its importance is sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

"The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods contracted for before the non-importation law went into operation.

"I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion:

"In consequence of my repeated remonstances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is some what arrested, and they shew a disposition to revise the judgements. The Betsey, the Ploughboy, and the Ant, are ordered for revision. The Belisarus is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honor to enclose respecting the case."

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe.

Paris, 22 *April*, 1812.

"I am obliged at last to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do if your dispatches, which I have had the honor to receive by the Wasp, had not somewhat abated my zeal in that work."

"It really appeared to me, that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon."

"It is true, that our claims of indemnity for past spoliations should be heard, examined, and satisfied; which operation should precede the new treaty or go hand in hand with it. This is dull work, hard to begin, and difficult to pursue." "I urged it a long time, without the effect even of an oral answer. But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the minister assures me that something shall be done to silence the complaints, and on principles that he says ought to be satisfactory."

"I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks. And I hope by that time to have something decisive to forward by her."

"From some expressions in your letters, I am in hopes of receiving soon some more precise instructions on these subjects.

"My communications with England by Morlaix is almost entirely cut off. It is not so easy to send to London, unless by one of our own public ships, as it is to the United States. I now send your dispatches and my own to Mr. Russell, by a messenger in the Hornet, whom I shall desire captain Lawrence to put on shore or into a pilot boat on the coast of England.

"This messenger with Mr. Biddle will leave Paris this night for Cherbourg, where the Hornet is ready to receive them."

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of congress that a message, was yesterday received from the President of a confidential nature. Accompaning the message were sundry documents, embracing a correspondance between Mr. Russel and the British government much in the spirit of all the late correspondence in the same quarter, which we shall present to our readers in our next; as they were not deemed to require secrecy and where by the Senate ordered to be printed. Of the imports of the message we cannot pretend to speak with certainty; and every reader, who reflects on the course of measures of the of the present session, and the various indications of the sentiment of the executive, is as competent as ourselves to conjecture its contents.

Nat. Intel.

RESOLUTION

Of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

Appointing a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

AT a time like the present, when there exist many and serious causes of apprehension to our country,—when the footsteps of divine judgment are strongly marked in various calamitous events, as well as in the disastrous and boding aspect of public affairs—the indications of danger, no less than of guilt, are too visible to be mistaken and too alarming not to be felt. The portentous and variegated visitations of heaven's justice, together with the low condition of vital religion, and the great prevalence of vice in different sections of the United States, give awful admonition to the general assembly, and the people under their care, on the subject of humbling themselves under the mighty hand of God; of learning to do righteousness, and of earnestly deprecating those national judgments, which there is too much reason to apprehend may be "*the beginning of sorrows.*"

Wherefore, resolved, that the *Last Thursday of July next*, be observed by all the churches under the care of the general assembly, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer; that we as a people, may with united hearts beseech Almighty God, to remove the judgements which we feel, and to save us from those which we fear;—to grant us undissembled sorrow for our numerous sins and our abuse of his numberless blessings;—to give, in his mercy, a yet more glorious and diffusive spreading to the triumphs of the cross, and the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ in the earth; to preserve unimpaired and perpetuate our happy constitution and republican form of government,—and to shed down in rich abundance upon our churches, upon our beloved country, and upon our world the influence of his holy spirit, and the blessings of his great salvation.

Extract from the Minutes,

J. J. JANEAWAY. Stated Clerk.

N. B. The different printers of newspapers in the U. States are respectfully requested to insert the above.

Vincennes *May*, 26.

Just as our paper was about to be put to press, ensign Weaver arrived from fort Harrison with despatches for the governor, who has been polite enough to submit captain Taylors letter and the speeches of two Indian chiefs which were enclosed to our inspection.

We are sorry to say that they do not contain any evidence of the return of the Indians to a friendly disposition toward the U. States—the speeches are from the two chiefs called Lapousier and Stone Eater—they are filled with professions of friendship on their own parts, and in behalf of the Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, but they made no mention whatever of their determination either to go to the seat of government, or of delivering up the prepetrators of the late murders——their doing one or both of these had been insisted on by the governor—and they are informed by the Wea chiefs who left this on the tenth inst. (as mentioned in our paper of the 12th) that their setting out immediately to fort Wayne for the purpose of being taken on to Washington, would be considered as sufficient proof of their peaceable intentions. In the speeches, however, which they have now sent in, they have entirely evaded both of these propositions.

They attribute the late murders to the Potawatamies, and to that part of them under the direction of Winemac The assert that the Shawnoes of the Wabash, are anxiously disposed for peace.

For our own part we believe that not the least reliance ought to be placed in these professions—intelligence of more satisfactory nature is, however, momently expected from fort Wayne—It is possible that the Wea chiefs are sincere, and that they are imposed upon by the others—to show their good intentions the Weas brought in and delivered up three horses, which they say they found, and are supposed to belong to white people, and have promised to to bring in two others.

But although these speeches contain no evidence of a favorable alteration in the minds of the tribes who are disposed to be hostile, they contain indisputable evidence of another kind—that there is some secret communication between some person here and the Indians, by which the latter are informed of every thing that passes amongst us—Lapusier in his speech requires of the Governor to send him a Delaware squaw and three children, which he says the Governor detains in this place as prisoners—the squaw and her children were brought here from the Ohio, yesterday fortnight, since which there has been no Indian here, at least none that was publicly known—nor, as ensign Weaver asserts, has any one arrived at fort Harrison from this place from whom the information could have been obtained—indeed, it appears that Lapusier was the first person who mentioned the circumstance at fort Harrison, and as he came from the upper part of the Wabash, he could have received it in no other way but through some secret messenger from this place whom he met on the way.

We are informed some Indians were seen skulking round Mr. Wm. Frances's farm, about 9 or 10 miles above this place, yesterday evening, and were supposed to be endeavoring to get a shot at a man ploughing in the field, they were fortunately discovered and immediately pursued, with what success we cannot say, as the party have not returned.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) May 23.

A gentleman informs us that General Johnston has crossed the Tennessee, and that finding no Indians, had dismissed all but 300 of his men, with whom he means to traverse the whole country. This may be relied on.

Still Later—Another account is received. General Johnston lay on Thursday night at the mouth of Sandy. He had been informed that the Indians at the town on Sandy were very strong, and intended waiting there for reinforcements.

From a gentleman who has been some time in the Chickasaw nation we have the following statement. He thinks most of the young warriors of that nation will certainly join in a war against the whites, and the old ones wish them success—he remarks that there is less corn planted this year in the nation, than he has known for many years—The cabbins in many places are entirely deserted, and the doors filled up with rails. He states that George Colbert certainly gives information to the Creeks of the proceedings of the whites. He also remarks the Chickasaws from Big town regularly send provisions to the party on Sandy. The Creeks who have the scalps are still in the Indian nation; it seems they were taken on the frontiers of Georgia from travellers. He represents every thing at present in favour of an immediate war, with all the southern Indians.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of *The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, will be held at their Office on the first Monday of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Ch. Clk.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

REDSTONE PAPER MILL.

THE proprietor of the Redstone Paper Mill, will take three active and intelligent boys, of the age of 16 or 17 years, as Apprentices, and instruct them in every branch of the Paper-making business, on terms that will be very advantageous to them.

Apply at the Bookstore of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, Pittsburgh or to the proprietor at his Mill on Redstone.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

June 8, 1812.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

THE Office of *The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company* will be opened on Tuesday the 16th inst. for the transaction of business. Independent of affording facilities to the manufacturing interest, *Insurances* will be effected on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade, and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; and on vessels ascending, or boats ascending or descending the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation.

Hours of business from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Ch. Clk.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bushel will be given for

2000 bushels good merchantable WHEAT,

By JOHN GORMLEY, delivered at his Mill on Peters creek. June 6, 1812.

☞ He has Flour, Whiskey, and two Orleans Boats for Sale, which he will deliver at the mouth of the creek.

N. B A Miller, who can come well recommended, will meet with generous encouragement and constant employment.

GRAIN & CASH.

Five Shillings Cash will be given for

WHEAT,

for the term of twenty days from the date hereof.

Fifty Cents per bushel for

CORN & RYE,

will be given for fifteen days.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

Just received and for sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail Drug Store, corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

The particulars of this valuable Medicine will appear in this paper next week

☞ J. P. & J. W. Skelson are appointed sole agents for the Western Country.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1812.

N. B. Also, just received a quantity of Spanish Brown, of a superior quality.

BLANK CHECKS

ON THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

elegantly printed on paper of a superior quality for sale either bound or in sheets, at the Bookstore of

CRAMER SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

and at the office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Also, Checks on the

Office of Discount and Deposit.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

WAS stolen, or strayed from the subscriber, living in Connequenessing township, Butler county, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, has three white feet, a snip on the nose, a natural brown spot on the far buttock about an hand-breadth. If strayed away is supposed to have taken through Crow's bottom towards Buffaloe in Washington county. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

June 9, 1812.

Came and broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, about the 20th of May last, a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, about six years old, and appears as if he had had the pole-evil, shod behind; also, a black MARE, about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, shod all round with steel-toed shoes, both have some saddle marks. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY NOBLE

Noblesburgh, June 9, 1812.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on Brush creek, West moreland county, on the 31st of May, a small bay MARE, has her mane cut off, a small star in her forehead, shod before, appears to be about 6 years old, and is a natural trotter. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CAVET.

June 4, 1812.

BEST green Davanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels

New rice in tierces

Old Jamaica rum in barrels

Holland gin in do

Country gin of excellent quality in do.

Cogniac brandy

Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

ICE CREAM.

PETER A. LAUBIE.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will begin making Ice Cream, on Saturday next the 6th inst. And takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for past favours.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those persons who have suffered a balance of their accounts, as rendered on the 1st of January last, to remain unpaid, that on the 1st of July next their accounts current will be presented, and unless speedily discharged, no credit by book entry will again be given to them.

There are four reasons for this notice.

1st. Books on the shelf have a chance of bringing money much sooner than when put into the possession of a delinquent debtor.

2d. Some men take the *front* egresiously when asked a second or third time for the payment of a debt.

3d. The creditor has a better claim to to the use of money than the debtor.

4th. Both friendship and custom are lost by trusting some persons.

N. B. Manufactures and merchants are not included in the number of persons to whom this notice is given.

PATTERSON, & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 30th, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Person who owns a good body of

Iron Ore,

and scitefor works in the State of Ohio, inferior to none in the western country, wishes to obtain a partner to engage in the manufactory of Iron enquire at JOHN M'MASTERS'S Inn, sign of the Bear.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1812.

THOMSON & MARIS,

No. 145, *Market Street*,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have received by the ship Amazon, from Amelia Island,

333 packages of assorted British Dry Goods, which they offer for sale by the piece.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monda the 8th of July last, a Negro man named [illegible] he calls himself Thomas Thompson, 29 years of age, had on when he went away coarse clothes, but took with him a large bundle of good cloathing, to wit:—one black surtout coat, one round-about, and one pair of overalls of kersemere, one pair of dimity overalls, and other cloathing not recollected: said Tom is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, very mannerly when spoken to, has a small lump between his lip and chin, occasioned by a hurt; he inclines to the yellow colour, and has a pleasant countenance. The above reward will be paid for securing him if I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home

FRANCIS M'GUIRE.

Brooke county, (Va.) near Charlestown, May 26th, 1812.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ross Township, Allegheny County, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, named William Hawkins. He is about 18 years old but small of his age. The above reward but no charges will be paid, to any person who will deliver him, to the subscriber.

JOHN SHAW.

June 3, 1812.

PATENT SHOT.

3000 lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bare Iron

Baltimore and Chambersburg

LINE OF

MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners

RALPH LASHELLS
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, concontaining 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811.

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole sale and retail, on moderate terms It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged. in addition to which they will drive incomparably better Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred, none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the boat of the subscriber, at Pittsburgh, the following articles, by a certain *EDWARD DAVIS*, who had engaged as a hand to navigate the boat to Kentucky:—

One new black leather portmanteau; one new superfine blue broad cloth coat with guilt buttons, and one half worn blue cloth coat with guilt basket buttons; one new black silk vest, and one striped woolen vest; one pair white corded pantaloons; three or four fine ruffled shirts; two pair of new boots and two pair of new shoes; a new Philadelphia made hat; three neck handkerchiefs, one spotted, the others corded; two bandanoe silk handkerchiefs; and a pair of brass barrelled pistols, silver mounted, one screw fastning on the lock of one of the pistols was wanting.

Davis, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, supposed to be about 22 years of age, has dark brown hair, is remarkable for playing mountebank tricks, and can put his person in a variety of shapes, he said he was a boot and shoemaker by trade, and that he lived in Kentucky.

The above reward will be paid for the articles stolen, and conviction of the thief; or Twenty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief alone.

JAMES CRUTCHER.
Living in Elizabeth Town, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their Bookstore in Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street,

Have just received the 1st No. of the

EMPORIUM

Of Arts and Sciences,

A new and valuable periodical work, devoted particularly to the interests of this country, and conducted by John Redman Coxe, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; a gentleman of American birth and education, already celebrated in the Medical and Literary World.

P. & H. being interested in this work and being agents for it in the western country, will issue proposals to that effect in the course of a few days.

The contents of the 1st No. are sufficient to apprise the patrons of this work, of the valuable information they are to expect in it, viz: observations on Patents Rights of Patentees, Manufactures, etc. etc English, French, and German weights and measures—Chaptal's Report on the subject of injurious Manufactures—The Art of making Gun Flints—Cadet on wooden matches for Artillery—Morozzo on spontaneous combustion—Longhi's description of a moveable table for the use of Engravers—Doctor Mitchell on the Manufactures of the United States—Observations on Patents—List of American Patents—Of English do.—Process for refining Sugar.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Emporium of Arts and Sciences will be published on the first day of every month.

II Each number will contain 80 pages, illustrated with not less than two and sometimes three engravings. It will occasionally be enriched with handsome and striking likenesses of eminent men of Europe and America, from original engravings now in the possession of the publisher.

III The quality of paper, and the style of the printing and engraving will be equal to any, and superior to the greater part of similar publications in Europe

IV. The price of the Emporium will be seven dollars per annum, one half to be paid every six months.

☞ The names of the subscribers will be given at the conclusion of the second volume.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year. Those who procure ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy.

N. B The following gentlemen are furnished with specimens of the work, and are authorised to receive subscriptions to it, Walter Lowrie, Esq Butler; Walter Forward, Esq. Greensburgh; Richard Lane, Esq Union Town; James Blain, Esq. Brownsville; T. and D. Acheson, Washington; S. M'Clure, Esq. Wheeling; W. R. Dickinson, Esq. Steubenville; John Roberts, Esq. Canonsburgh.

P. and H. still keep open the subscription for the American edition of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, at four dollars the half volume, 4 in a year. 24 half volumes in all, 96 dollars. This comprehensive work, compiled by men of the ablest talents in Scotland and America, has received and is still receiving a very liberal patronage from the American people.

None but gentlemen of liberal sentiments and punctuality in payment, are requested to favour these works with their names as subcribers.

Original essays on science, manufactures, and especially accounts of successful research in exploring the rich treasures of nature in the western country, may be made (postage paid) to Patterson and Hopkins, who will faithfully transmit the same to the editor in Philadelphia.

P. and H. have lately published the

OBSERVATIONS

Of *William Findley*, Esq on the Rev Samuel Wylie's *Two Sons of Oil*

This original work, by an illustrious revolutionary gentleman, who fought for civil and religious liberty, contains a well digested review of church history, and defence of religious toleration against the sentiments of those who wish to have the civil magistrate vested with power to punish heretics

This work becomes the more interesting on account of the trial of the Rev. David Graham, that excited so much sensibility in Pittsburgh last summer, and which was conducted by the religious denomination to which the Rev. S. Wylie belongs.

The numerous subscribers to Findley's Observations, are requested to call or send for their copies.

P. and H have just published, a

CATECHISM,

setting forth the principles of covenanting as it is practised in the Secession Church, by the Rev John Anderson, *D. D.* with a Discourse on the same subject, by the Rev W. C. Brownlee, A. M.

28th May, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Original Patent and Family

MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TURTLE SOUP,

MEAD & SPRUCE BEER,

MAY be had at the subscriber's in Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1812.

(Second American Edition.)

BIGLAND'S

VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Pittsburgh, and
T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS,
Boston,

Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D A. A. S. S H. S Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers two dollars twenty five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

*** The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed. It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F R S Edinburgh.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the same.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric. By the same.

Works of Fisher Ames.

Sermons on Education. From the German of the Rev. Geo Joachim Zollikofer.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science Conducted by a number of Physicians. No. 1, vol 1.

The Christian Observer, from the London edition, vol. x

The Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures. By John Locke, Esq.

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Lady By Mrs. Chapone.

The Works of Mrs Chapone. 4 vols.

Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes &c.

May 7, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, and to continue or three days,

IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE

TOWN OF COLUMBUS

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual installments—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR,
} *Proprietors.*

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.